

PUBLISHED BY THE BOSTON WESLEYAN ASSOCIATION, FOR THE NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Terms, \$2.50, strictly in advance. } NO. 27.
Office, No. 11 Cornhill, Boston.

states facts which it is not necessary to explain. Those who have studied geology will not need a long look at detail; those who have not would do well to look it over in connection with this. And God blessed all his works, and pronounced them *very good*. Man whom he had affiliated, endowed with *supernal faculties*, created his own image, and had *supernal* feelings of thought, he placed as *over* all his world, and he was to be *in* every way *superior* to every one of his senses, and refuse to *admit* a declaration which all nature declares of God, *These are thy glorious works,*" and refuse to hear the corroborating testimony of the whole universe of the truths of revelation? DUDLEY BOLCUS.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THE EMANCIPATED SLAVES?

The following is the report delivered by Hon. Josephus Parsons on taking the chair at the great meeting in Faneuil Hall, on the 31st of June, which was called to consider and discuss the subject of Reconstruction in the Southern States. Mr. Parsons is one of the Professors in the Law Department of Harvard University, eminent in the science of Jurisprudence, a conservative man of broad and comprehensive views, and of great opinion on this question is entitled to great consideration.

The greatest rebellion the world has ever seen has been defeated and suppressed by the greatest efforts of civilization ever made. And it has left behind it questions which no statesman or statesman-like man could be expected to answer, so momentous that our destiny hangs perpetually depends upon our answer to these questions. We have, to-day, to consider them. They are numerous; but I will select three, which will round one central question. What shall we do with the emancipated slaves? What have we the right to do? and it is only to be answered in three words.

As we are victorious in war, we have a right to impose upon the defeated party any terms necessary for our security. This right is perfect. It is not only in our right, but it is our duty. It is the law of this subject, and is illustrated by all the wars of history. If the rebels forced a war upon us; it was a long and bloody war, and we have won it. We have conquered them; we have all the rights which victory conferred them. I admit but one question: Does our security require that we should insist upon freedom suffrage for the colored people? If we insist upon freedom suffrage, we greatly increase by the emancipation of the slaves the congressional force of the Southern States. They are now a minority of the people of the United States, and together and vote as a unit, they will need only about one sixth more to get and hold control of all our national legislation and all our foreign and domestic policy. The question of freedom suffrage has left open, persistent and widespread agitation is inevitable. It will certainly replace slavery as the cause of the great Southern rebellion, and it is probable that it will inevitably cause the former slave States

[illegible]

